FANCY STITCHES. From The Weekly Tribune.





FANCY STITCH-NO. 1.

This stitch is given for 4 and 2 needles. For 4 needles cast on any manber that will divide by 27.—1st round.\* 1 twist stitch (kintted from the back), 1 purl, over, slip 1, 1 plain, kmit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over both the others, over, 1 purl, 1 twist, 2 purl, slip 1, 1 plain, pass stirch over, 5 plain over, 5 plain, sknit 2 together, 2 purls; repeat from.\*—2nd round.\* 1 twist, 1 purl, 4 plain, 1 purl, 1 twist, 2 purl, slip 1, 1 plain, ness stirch over, 4 plain, over, 3 plain, over, 4 plain, knit 2 together, 2 purl; repeat from.—3rd round.\* 1 twist, 1 purl, 4 plain, 1 purl, 1 twist, 2 purl, slip 1, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 5 plain, over, 3 plain, over, 5 plain, over, 3 plain, sor, 1 purl, 4 plain, 1 purl, 4 plain, 2 purl, slip 1, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 2 plain, over, 7 plain, over, 2 plain, knit 2 together, 2 purl; repeat from.—5th round.\* 1 twist, 1 purl, over, slip 1, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 1 plain, over, 9 plain, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, 2 purl; repeat from.—6th round.\* 1 twist, 2 purl, slip 1, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 1 plain, over, 9 plain, over, 1 plain, cover, 1 plain, over, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 5 plain, over, 3 plain, over, 4 plain, 1 purl, 1 twist, 2 purl, slip 1, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 4 plain, 1 purl, 2 purl, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 4 plain, 1 purl, 2 purl, 1 twist, 2 purl, 1 plain, pass stitch over, 4 plain, 1 purl, 2 purl, 1 purl, 1 purl, 2 purl, 3 purl, 3 purl, 3 purl, 3 pur

This stitch is given both for 4 and 2 needles, with the latter (say no 10 wooden needles and a coarse number cotton), it is a handsome pattern for tidles, and with needles No. 17 or 18, and fine crochet cotton, it would be very pretty for the top of a toilet pin cushin. For 4 needles cast on any number that will divide by 26.—1st. round. 1 plain, over, knit two together, 2 purl, tover, slip 1, 2 plain, pass the slipped stich over the two others, repeat from t 3 time more; then 2 purl, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 purl, repeat from -2nd. round. Knit 2 together, 1 purl; repeat from -2nd. round. Knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, 2 purl, 12 plain, 2 purl, knit 2 together, 2 parl, 2 plain, 1 purl; repeat from -3rd round. 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 parl, 2 plain, 2 purl, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 parl, 2 plain, 2 purl, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 parl, 2 plain, 2 purl, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 parl, 2 plain, 2 purl, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 purl, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slipped stitch over, tover, slip 1. 2 plain, pass slipped stitch over, tover, slip 1, 2 plain, pass slipped stitch over the others, repeat from twee more; then over, 1 plain, 2 purl, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 purl, knit 2 together, over, 1 purl; repeat from -6th round, Like 2d.—7th round, Repeat from the 1st.

Evertides with 2 needles, add 3 purl stitches This stitch is given both for 4 and 2 needles, with For tidies with 2 needles, add 3 purl stitches

For tidies with 2 needles, add 3 purl stitches at each edge to sew the fringe or edging to, and repeat the pattern consisting of 26 stitches three times, making with the 3 purl edge stitches. 81; then, to make both sides alike, repeat the first 22 stitches of the pattern, and add 3 purl stitches at the end, which will make in all 106 stitches, wide enough on No. 10 needles for a good-sized tidie.—1st row. Same as 1st round given above, adding 3 purl at the beginning, and after 3rd repetition of the pattern knit again the first 22 stitches, ending with "knit 2 together," and add 3 purl at the commencement.—2d row. 3 plain (for edge), 1 purl, over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, 1 purl, over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, 1 purl, over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, 12 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, 12 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, 12 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, 3 purl at the beginning and end, and after 3rd repetition knit again the first 22 stitches of the row.—4th row. Like 2nd.—5th row. Like 5th round given above, adding the edge stitches, and repeating the 1st 22 stitches at the end as before directed.—6th row. Like 2nd.—5th row. Like 3rd.—8th row. Like 2nd.—9th row. Commence again at 1st row. again at 1st row.

RABY SOCKS.

BABY SOCKS.

Aunt Mamie writes: "I send directions for knitting little socks, which I think 'just the thing' for your knitting column. They are so exceedingly preity, and are, besides, simple and easy to knit. I knit them of either Saxony yarn, or single zepher—if the later, I ounce of white and 12 onnee of colored will be required. For the colored, "baby blue" or pink are prettiest. Use medium sized needles.

blue" or pink are prettiest. Use medium sized beedies.

Cast on with the white yarn, 18 stitches on two beedies, and twenty on the third. 1st round: knit plain. "2d round: purl. 3d and 4th rounds: knit plain. "2d round: make one, knit two together, se on all around. Sith round: make one, knit two together, se on all around. 6th and 7th rounds: knit plain. 11th round: like 5th round. 12th and 13th rounds: knit plain. 11th round: like 5th round. 12th and 13th rounds: knit plain. 14th round: purl. 15th, 16th and 17th rounds: knit plain. In the 18th round knit plain 6 stitches with white; then, without breaking off the white yarn. knit 2 stitches blue, then 6 white, 2 blue, and so on all round. 19th round: Commence with 5 white, then 1 blue, 7 round: commence with 5 white, then 1 blue, 7 round: commence with 3 white, then 2 blue, 6 white, 1 blue all around. 23d round: commence with 1 white, then 2 blue, 6 white, and so on all around: 24th round: commence with 1 white, then 2 blue, 6 white all around. 25th round: like 18th; 28th round: like 18th; 31st, 22d and 33d rounds knit plain with the white, breek of the blue.

This makes a little vine running around the ten of the sock, and is very pretty. The next 13 rounds are knit like the rounds between the two." the inst round being a purl one. This tinishes

This makes a little vine running around the top of the sock, and is very pretty. The next 13 rounds are knit like the rounds from the list to the 15th rounds—included between the two, the last round being a purl one. This finishes the leg of the sock. Now count the stitches on the next needle, making sure there are 18 stitches, knit across that needle only, thus way; hake one, knit two together, and so on across the needle. Turn it and purl back. Then make one, knit 2 together and so on

across the needle; purl back. Repeat these
4 rows until you count 10 holes, then
narrow at the beginning of the needle, by
knitting 2 together, and knit plain across. Continue to do this, narrowing at the beginning of the
needle every time, then knitting across plain,
until there are only 10 stitches left on the needle;
then bind and cast off.

This makes the top of the foot. Now count the
stitches on the other two needles, and slip one from
the 20 needle on to the 18 needle, making 19 on
each. Then, with one of these needles take
up the stitches on the side of the
foot and to the middle of the ten stitches on the toe,
making, counting 19 stitches already on the needle,
and the 5 on the toe, 48 stitches. Then narrow at
the toe and knit plain across, slip off the first stitch at
the heel and knit plain across. Continue this, always narrowing at the toe and slipping off at the
heel for eight rows; then narrow at both ends of
the needle, and centinue to knit plain back
and forth, narrowing at both heel and toe, at the
beginning of the needle for 20 more rows. Then cast
off, Take up the stitches on the other side in the same
way, and knit just like the first, then bind off. Turn
it wrong side out—fasten off all the ends, then sew
the two sides together. Press it under a damp
cloth. Finish by running a ribbon through
the third row of holes from the topin and out of the holes—or by
running a cerd of the two colors through them, finished off with ring balls.

1 make the balls by winding the two
colors of yarn round a hair-pin (sepirated slightly by my thumb)—wind until

I make the I make the balls by winding the two colors of yarn round a hair-pin (separated slightly by my thumb)—wind until quite thick, then fasten securely in the middle with a stout, double thread; sew in the knot at the end of the cord, then cut the yarn at both ends; olip it,

NORMANDY LACE.

This is an unusually pretty lace pattern and one very easily worked. If you wish it to be rather fine use needles Nos. 15 or 16 and cofton No. 26. Cast on 15 stitches.—1st row. 8 plain, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain, over, 2 plain.—2d row. 2 plain, over, 5 plain, over, 2 plain.—2d row. 2 plain, over, 5 plain, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, over, 2 plain.—4th row. 2 plain, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain, over, knit 2 together, over, 3 plain, over, knit 2 together, over, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 5 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, over, 5 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 plain, over, knit 2 together, 2 plain, over, knit 2 together, 3 plain, ever, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, over, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, 2 plain, 1 plain, 2 pl

Objection was made to the italicised epithet, and various amendments were suggested. I wo or three of them were near the mark, but not so near as to of them were near the mark, but not so near as to be quite satisfactory. Stience ensured; every one was lost in search of the precious but latent word—a word conveying the idea of case in position and breadth of rangs in rotation. Suddenly a voice was heard: "What say you to swice! ?" Gravity at once collapsed, and away into vacancy on a roar of laugher went poem and poet and all.

The next illustration may be given in Canning's own words. In September 1790, he writes from Crewe Hall:

The next inistration may be given by a cown words. In September 1790, he writes from Crewe Hall:

Crewe Hall:

Crewe, you must know, has a dog carbed "Quan. A day or two are, at diance, Mr. trewe said that been come and been very fill in the morning, and "If he die, said he to Mrs. Crewe, "will you let him be oursed by your dany!" Now, a dany is rather too delicate a place to bury a dog in, and so Mrs. C fought it off for some inne; but at last, "Well," said she, turning to me, "Quan shall be burned there it you will give him an epitaph," "That I will," said I, "with all my heart!

And is no that a said Quadary!"

Many varies afterward he had to entertain the

"That I will," can't I, "with all my heart:
Poor "Quan" les buried in the durt.
And is not that a said Quandary i"

Many year's afterward he had to entertain the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, when they visited England during his tenure of the Foreign Office. He named Mr. Byng, so well known as the poodle, to act as master of the ceremonies to their Majestics. One merning airangements were to be made for an excursion. A conneil was held, and every place in the earrispe was supplied with an occupant, when some one exclaimed, "You can't leave Byng behind; how is he to go?" "Underneath, of course," sand the Minister. A hand ensured, but the poodle was seated with due respect.
There is reason to presume that practical joking was a good deal in fashion about a century ago. The aimisement was one which had its inconveniences, but they belong to the time of action, and the remembrance may be entertained without a spark of regret. Two instances in which Mr. Canning had a share still hold a place in my recollection. A party of young people were brought together at a country house in Derhyshire, when it happened one day that the conversation turned upon the manner in which trials were conducted, and a lady who was present expressed her ignagrance of the forms and her wish to see them in practice, "Nothing more easy," said one of the company. "I think we are numerous enough to get in a trial without waiting until the Couris are in session." No sooner said than done. In a very few days the judge was on his bench, the lawyers, the witnesses, a respectable number of speciators made the representation complete. The pleadings, the examinations, the summing-up, were all carried through, and the judge having received the verdict of a suppressed inry, was on the peint of giving sentence, when the leading counsel (Canning, no dynh) stepped forward, and requested in carried through, and the predict was on the peint of giving sentence, when the leading counsel (Canning, no dynh) stepped forward, and requested in carried thr

A citizen of New-Mexico being informed that in A crimen of New-Mexico being informed that in his absence a panther had attacked his wife, and she had beaten off and killed the animal, he sbrugged his shoulders and said, "Er that panther had knowed her as well as I do he'd a never nied her dander up, you bet."

who was She?—A telegram from Alexandria announces that "the second Cleopatra's needle has been lowered, and preparations are being made for its shipment to America." It seems a little rough on the Yankees to speak of the transportation of this obelisk as "lowering" it; but who in the name of all that is ancient was the "second Cleopatra"!—[Judy.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

A FEAT IN TRIANGULATION. A FEAT IN TRIANGULATION.

A correspondent of Nature says that a noteworthy advance in geodesy has recently been accomplished by junction of the network of measurements covering a large portion of the surface of Europe, with the African continent. The entire triangulation of Algeria was completed by French engineers some time since, and extended to the edge the Sahara, in lat. 37°. M. Perrier, who had directed in great measure the triangulation of Algeria, has for the past eleven years been seeking the means of joining the network in that comtry with the perfect trigonometric system covthe means of joining the network in that country with the perfect trigonometric system covering the surface of Spain, France and England. For such an undertaking the most careful and painstaking preparations were requisite. As the result of his reconnoissances between 1868 and 1872. M. Perrier found that from all the trigonometric points of from all the trigonometric points of the first order between Oran and the frontiers of Morocco, the loftier crests of the Sierra Nevada on the Spanish coast opposite, were visible in exceptionally clear weather.

const opposite, were visible in exceptionally clear weather.

Arrangements were subsequently made with the Spanish Geographical Insulate for the mutual and contemporaneous execution of the proposed plan. In order to insure the accuracy of the observations, which required the passage of signals over a distance of 270 kilometres (nearly 150 miles), it was decided to make use of solar reflectors and powerful lenses. The efficacy of such apparatus for even greater distances had already been tested by M. Perrier; still for the measurements in question they appear to have utterly failed to answer the expectations based upon them, not a single solar signal being visible from any station. Fortunately, the success of the observations did not rest entirely upon this one system of signals. Preparations had likewise been made for the employment of the electric light, and on the summit of each mountain one of Gramme's electro-magnetic machines worked by engines of six-horse power had been placed is accusing to the summer 20 last all the stathe summit of each mountain one of Gramme's electro-magnetic machines worked by engines of six-horse power had been placed in position. On August 20 last all the stations were occupied and the electric lights were displayed throughout each night. Then the patience of the observers was submitted to a long proof. The mists rising from the Mediterranean totally prevented the exchange of signals until, after a delay of twenty days, one after another the electric lights became visible even to the naked eye. Perrier compared the intensity of the light on Tetica, nearly 270 kilometres distant, to that of a in Ursa Major, which rose near by. The observations were continued from September 9 to October 18, when this task, for which such extensive preparations had been made, was completed in the most satisfactory manner. With its completion the scientific world comes into possession of trigonometric measurements into possession of trigonometric measurements of the most exact nature, extending from lat. 61° in the Shetland Islands, to lat. 34° on the southern frontier of Algeria.

A NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

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the Engrish press: Mr. Mactear said that on the 12th of the month he sent a note to Mr. Dixon (the secretary) giving certain ascer-tamed results. These were of such a starting nature that he stipulated the note was to be kept scaled until that meeting—until, in fact, he had satisfied himself, by all the means in his power, and by more competent opinion, perhaps, than his own, as to the nature o these results. He had submitted the results to Professor Tyndall and Professor Smyth, and they were now in the hands of Mr. Maske-lyne, of the British Museum. They were briefly these: After a series of careful exbriefly these: After a series of careful experiments, extending over a period dating as far back as 1866, he had succeeded in obtaining crystallized forms of carbon. They were perfectly pure and transparent, and had all the refractive power of diamonds. They had the crystalline form of diamonds, and resisted acids, alkalis, and the intense heat of the blow-pipe. They also scratched glass; and the only other tests that remained to be applied were as to whether they could scratch diamonds or be scratched by diamonds, as to the retractive index of the crystals, and also the measurement of the angle of the crystals. These tests had not, as angle of the crystals. These tests ind not, as he had said, been carried out, but they would be shortly, and he hoped to put some of the specimens before the society on a future occasion. He had no doubt in his own mind, and neither was there any doubt in the minds of the scientific gentlemen whom he had con-sulted, that they were diamonds, but in the meantime he preferred to describe them as pure crystalline forms of carbon. The forms had obtained were in size one thirty-oneth of an inch. The final report of the he had obtained were in size one time; secondth of an inch. The final report of the experts in whose hands the new diamonds have been placed has not yet been made, but is awaited with some scientific curiosity.

THE PLANETS IN JANUARY.

The planetary events of January, says a writer in *The Providence Journal*, are not so startling and bridiant as those that sometimes are recorded on celestial annals, but the interest will not want to the zealous student of the stars. The Winter mornings will be graced by the presence of Venus, the fairest and bright-est of all the host that keep watch and guard over the sleeping earth. Jupitur, Saturn and Mars throw their planetary arch over the western Mars throw their planetary archover the western sky for the last time for many months to come. The change in the position of these planets will be perceptible during the month, for they are all moving eastward; Jupiter win be seen to come a little nearer Saturn, and a much wider space will intervene between Mars and Saturn. As Mars rises about noon-day, he will be near the zenith in the early evening, and well situated for observation. He sets soon after 3; at the end of the month about 2 in the morning. Jupiter is evening star, and rapidly approaching his conjunction with the sun, as his position in the western evening sky bears position in the western evening witness. Saturn is evening star, a western evening sky that is noteworthy for observation during the present month. He is travelling from us, and his murky light is growing more dum.

ARE THE OCEANS DISAPPEARING?

At a recent meeting of the French Geological Society a communication from M. Trans-schold, of Moscow, was read on the non-invari-ability of the level of the ocean. It terminated with the following conclusions: 1. In propor-tion as certain parts of the earth's crust rise

from the bottom of the sea above its level, the latter must be lowered. 2. The surface of nearly all the present continents has been at one time the bottom of the sea. It rises from one time the bottom of the sea. It rises from
the water partly by reason of upheavals, partly
because of the retreat of the ocean. 3. As
continents are formed, one part of the water
of seas is transported to them in the form of
lakes, rivers, eternal snows, glaciers and organized substance. Owing to these actions the
water of the ocean has diminished in a constant manner, and its level has been lowered.

4. In prepartice as the earth gook down ice 4. In proportion as the earth cools down, ice accumulates near the poles and on mountains, water is imbibed more deeply into the terrestrial crust, and the formation of hydrated minerals is manifested everywhere. It results from all these facts that since water existed on the surface of the earth the level of the sea has been gradually lowered.

A NEW ALLOY. A NEW ALLOY.

The proprietors of the Isabellen Hütte, near Dillenbery, in Rhenish Prussia, have introduced, says The Athenæum, a remarkable alloy of manganese and copper, which promises to be of considerable importance. "Mangankupfer"—manganese bronze—which consists of 70 per cent of copper and 30 of manganese, is employed in small quantities to improve common brass, bronze, bell metal, and the like, rendering them more compact, hard and ductile. A similar alloy was patented in England some years ago, but appears to have attracted little attention, and to have been a failure.

According to Professor Davidson, of San Francisco, the most important total solar eclipses during the present century will be as follows: TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSES.

DATE.	Most favorable locality for observation.	Duratien of Totality.
Year.   Month.		
1883 May 0. 1885 Sept. 9. 1886 Aug. 19 1887 Aug. 19 1889 Dec. 22	Arebia Marquesus Islanus New Zealand West Africa Russin Angola, West Africa Brasil	2 min. 13 sec 2 min. 00 sec 6 min. 21 sec 3 min. 40 sec 3 min. 34 sec

United States will be that of May 28, 1900, at o'clock in the afternoon; wherein the central line of totality passes through Mexico, the Azores, and

NATURELLE.

[Who is the author of this quaint poem !] My goddess romped at school, Fetched Apri's boldest voolet; Her crown was her brown hair With diamonds of its own gloss set.

I envied not the Greek: Califato, Io, Proserpine.
From all their fils were saved
Had Zeus and Dis her beauty seen.

Fine dames forgot their airs,
And when her step led through the mart
Traffic forebore its greed;
Yet simpleness was all her art.

For beauty use her rule. Her language, tone, and gentle ways; Her grace showed best in tasks She loved; and peace filled all the days.

teday. Old trees wave over the stored hamt at they did when frying moralized and philosophized on the sai mutations measured to minus life, and in a humorous ven made mayed the follows of sectify. In a northern direction from the Hall, in former years, there was a valley, which began near the highway new known as Belleville ave., and musued a surpentine course to the bank bordening on the Passaic. Traces of this phenogene and remainted value still remain, though terribly cut up by the various avenues which run through the Misonit Pleasant estate. It was in this valley "Christispher" used to have a fish-pond, and when asked why he put limiself to so much trouble replied, "There is nothing like having charge to oneself."

FIGTURES OF MISERY IN TRELAND.

From The relegions.

The first cabin into which I went was a place that an Englishman would hink too bad for his pag. Its floor, of earth and stones, rock of with clamp, and water even shood in the hollows; the only jurnature was a few cups and sancers, a stool or two, and as many tubs and pots; in one corner a mass of dirty straw had evidently been used as a bed, and on the wretched hearth smoked rather than burnt an apology for a fire. The man of the house—shoeless and coatless, pale and langarri— at idle upon a bag of Indian meal, beyond which his food resources did not go, and through the gloom around the hearth—there was ne window to speak of—could be dinally made out one or two croneaning female neures. I never saw anything in the way of a home in a civilized country—and I have seen a good deal—more appalling than this. Yet here was the case of a man reating three acres of land, and usually getting what he would be content to call a living out of them. Now, easily he and the thousands of others like him, have reached the end of them in a craole last season's crop, and beyond them but a hitle way lies starvation. The half bog of Indian meal was all the family had, nothing nore remaining upon which, by sale or mortgage, money could be farsed, and to the question "What will you do when the meal gives out?" came the desparing answer, "The good Loto only knows."

Not far from this, I was shown by my melancholy attendants into an equality wretched hovel, where a widow with seven young children was fighting the hiller battle of life, and rapidly getting worsted in the struge. She herself had gone out gathering what she could of stuff to make a fire wherewith to cook the family diener, consisting—Oh, my brothers in confortable families, and content a single cabbage. But the pool little childen, hait-clothed, thin and hellow-eyed, were there to plead with heartrending eloquence for and. Once more I heard the old story. The land had yielded nothing; no turf candible obtained for fuet short of a journey of eight mil

A POETS ODD MANIA.

A POLU'S ODD MANIA.

From The Hermit.

M. Victor Menich, in a scientific article recently contributed to The Rappel, gives some curous instances of main which show themselves from time to time in persons who are otherwise same and reasonable. Among others is that of a distinguished individual in Paris, a poet and savasit well known for his annable disposition and sociable instincts. There are, however, moments in his life in which he has an almost irresistible desire to kill some one, though without the slightest melice or provocation, and his only resource is to hasten to the chief of a maison descarte in the Fanbourg St. Antoine and present his two thumbs to be immediately field together with a piece of ribbon, which has the instant effect of allaying the murderous impulses and restoring allaying the nurderous inpulses and restoring in to his right mind. It is said that this centleman toms and trains of thought which lead up to so strange a mental phenomenou. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SLANDERING BISHOP HERZOG.—An official journal at Basle has been fined \$10 for slandering the Old Catholic Bishop Herzog, and an additional line of \$40 has been imposed upon the writer of the artible. In this article Old Catholicism was denounced in violent terms, and Bishop Herzog was pronounced "a comedian" and an "aicoholized plest" (altkoholischer pfarrer), the expression being a play on the words altkatholischer p arren, which mean "Old Catholic Priest." The editor in his defence affirms that he had changed the word altkoholischer to altkatholischer in manuscript, but the compositor had set it up "altkoholischer, which, not being a German word, could hardly be set down as a slander after all. For the use of the expression "a comedian," an ingenious defence was put in. The defendant contended that inasmuch as Old Catholics preserve many of the outward forms of the re-SLANDERING BISHOP HERZOG .- An official serve many of the outward forms of the re-ligion they have left, and their priests clothe ligion they have left, and their priests clothe themselves in sacerdotal vestments while they have abandoned the beliefs of which these are the emblems and the Church to which alone they rightly appertain Bishop Herzog, when he performs ecclesiastical functions, is really playing a part in a comedy. Hence the word in question was simply descriptive and expressed an indisputable fact. The judge's decision in favor of the Bishon compelled the cision in favor of the Bishop compelled the paper to pay the costs besides the fine, \$10, and to publish in its own columns the judgment

Statistics of New-York Baptists.—From the New-York Baptist Annual for 1889, just published, it appears that the whole number of Baptist churches in the State is 872, with a total membership of 113,744—which is seven fewer churches than were reported last year, and 377 more members. Of baptisms there were 4,133, 824 fewer last year than in the previous year. Four churches have more than 800 members. These are the Abyssmian of New-York, which has 1,400 members; the Strong Place, Brooklyn, which has 898; the church at Biughamton, with 857, and the Calvary of New-York, with 817. Thirty churches have 500 members and more; 119 have at least 200, and 222 have 100 members and upwards. There are 494 which have fewer than 100 members. The reported valuation of all the church property in the State is \$7,775,780, on which there are encumbrances to the amount of \$660,919, showing a reduction of indebedness for the year of \$71,806. At the same time there has been paid out for improvements the sum of \$130,920, which is \$37,660 in excess of the sum priot out last year. The gifts for benevoient purposes have exceeded those of last year by nearly \$20,000. STATISTICS OF NEW-YORK BAPTISTS. nearly \$20,000.

Not PERMITTED TO MARRY.—Dr. A. D. Madeira, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Kansas City, Mo., desires to marry again, but his congregation are opposed to his doing so. He is now past fifty years of the control of the co age, has been twice married and possesses a family of nine children, all of whom live in Kansas City. He is one of the leading divines Kansas City. He is one of the leading divines in that town, and his church is a very large and influential one. The lady whom he wishes to marry is Mrs. Diggs, the daughter of a county judge, and said to be both handsome and accomplished. She is about thirty years of age; her family is of the best and her place in society is high. It appears however, that Mrs. Diggs has been divorced from a former hasband and this has aroused the opposition. Recently it was decided to hold a church meeting to consider the case. This church meeting to consider the case. This accordingly was done and Dr. Madeira was neard in his own defence. He quoted largely from the Scriptures and cited secular authorities to show that marriage with a divorced woman was lawful in the eyes of God and woman was favin in the eyes of God and man. Many of his hearers wept at his words. Strong opposition still remains, however, and further action by the church is probable, although it is believed that Dr. Madeim will bravely marry Mrs. Diggs and take all the

JOSEPH COOK ON CARLYLE.-From Emerson JOSEPH COOK ON CARLYLE.—From Emerson Mr. Cook turns to Carlyle, taking up the chapter in "Sartor Resartus" on the "Everlasting Yea," which is taken to signify the value of secret prayer. This book was for years, Mr. Cook says, the inspiration of New-England transcendentalism, and is very largely an autobiography. After quoting the passage which ends, "O, fleavens, is it in very deed God then that every speaks through thee (Nature); that ends, "O, Heavens, is it in very deed God then that ever speaks through thee (Nature); that lives and loves in thee, that lives and loves in me I" Mr. Cook remarks that this is Carlyle's proclamation of his belief in a personal omnipresent God, and that it was "his adoption of theism which first mitted the knot which chaked him." Another passage is quoted, but "it does not sound quite like pantheism." Mr. Cook instances as a "supreme psalm of triamph" a passage in which occur these words: "This not the worship of sorrow originated and been generated; is it not ker? Feel it in thy hear, and then say whether it is of God! This is belief; all else is optinon—for which latter, whose will let him worry and be worried."

A CHURCH IN AN UPROAR.-The intentions of an Emplish vicar in Wiltshire to administer the Holy Communion at midnight on Christmas Eve resulted in an extraordinary dis-turbance. While the bells were chiming for prayers at 11 o'clock at night between twenty and thirty men entered the decreay and be-gan to ring the bells, to talk and to halloo, while some of them continued to smoke their while some of them continued to smoke their pipes inside the edifice. Every appeal of the clergyman for them to cease their scandalous proceedings was in vain. One man went forward to the communion table and began to jump about before it. Others unde an attempt to pull down some of the Christmas decorations and to demolish a cross which stood on the table. Meanwhile crics such as these were made: "We're not going to have any Popery here!" "No ritualism!" It was only with great difficulty that order was at only with great difficulty that order was at last restored. These misguided intruders in some way imagined that Holy Communion at mignight was connected with extreme ritual

Is IT THE POPE'S PAPER!-The circular Is it the Pope's Paper?—The circular which announced the appearance in Rome on January 1 of a new daily paper to be called The Aurora denied that it would have an official character, the denial being due no doubt to runers that have been widely circulated that the paper would be an organ of the Vatican. Nevertheless it is said that public opinion in Rome still regards it at least under the protection and anspices of high authority and believes that it will draw its spirit from the Pope himself. Without anticipating his intentions or having the air of forcing his hand it will aim directly to follow his policy. In style it will adopt that temperate tone which at present prevails in all Vatican utterances. The Editor of it is Pietro Balan, who is an able writer and prevails in all Vatican utterances. of it is Pietro Balan, who is an able writer and has gamed distinction for his historical knowledge. He already holds a high position in the office of the Vatican archives. It is predicted by Catholies that *The Aurora* will be a journal at to rank with any in Italy.

A MISSIGNARY'S DEATH.-Albert Bushnell, the well-known Congregational missionary who died last mouth in Airica, visited his native died last mouth in Airica, visited his native place, Rome, N. Y., about a year ago for the first time since 1844. The entire visit to this country extended over many months. Mr. Bushnell was on his way back to Africa, and had reached Sierra Leone, when he died. During the visit he was taken ill and it is said he then expressed a wish that when he died it might be in Africa, and his illness for this reason hastened his return. His death took place only a few hours after he landed. With him on his first voyage years ago Mr. Bushnell had a companion who died before Africa was reached. In 1845 he married in Africa n young lady who also had gone out as a missionary, but she died within a year. Nine years afterward he marwithin a year. Nine years afterward he mar-ried again, and during his late visit he cele-brated his silver wedding.

AN APPEAL BY GREEK MONES.-The landed property which long ago tell to the monks of Mount Athos and Jerusalem from pious testa-tors in Roumania, and which in 1864, owing tors in Roumania, and which in 1864, owing to a failure to appropriate the revenues as prescribed in the act of gift, were sequestrated by Prince Couzs, have become the subject of new negotiations. For many years negotia-tions were carried on concerning them be-tween the Greek Patriarchs and the Rou-manian Government, but they led to no defi-nite result. An appeal is now made to an article of the late treaty which says the monks of Mount Atless, whatever their native counof Mount Athos, whatever their native country, shall be maintained in their former pos-sessions and advantages. The monks claim that the confiscated Roumanian properties are still their rightful possessions.

John Rattenbury, a Wesleyan minister who died lately in England, had for upward of forty years travelled in some of the leading circuits of English Methodism, and become widely known. In 1873 he retired from circuit work that he might raise a special fund to augment the income of superannuated ministers and ministers' widows. By his influence it is said that the handsome sum of \$500.000 was obtained for this purpose. \$500,000 was obtained for this purpose.

Although in Union College the Episcopalian students are now about as numerous as the Presbyterians, and while the largest recent endowments have been obtained through Prestendowments have been obtained through President Potter's influence among the members of Episcopal churches, the college still presents, it is suif, the fact which lies under its name—a unity of denominational sentiment and action. At the same time it is suif that more than one-half the working corps are Presidentials. Presbyterians.

The pastor of the Congregational Church at The pastor of the Congregational Church at Southington, Conn., prepared a novel sort of Christmas tree for his Sunday-school. It was a full-rigged ship, fourteen feet long, with sais all set and tissue-paper flags flying. A class of boys manned the boat, which was freighted with many Christmas gifts. By a mechanical device it was made to move into the presence of the school, where the topsails were backed, the anchor was dropped, and the captain wished everybody a merry Christmas through his speaking-trumpet.

Sir Garnet Wolseley having accused the missionaries in Zaluland of spending so much time in business traffic that they had none left to convert the subjects of Cetywayo, the missionaries are naturally indignant at the accusasionaries are naturally indignant at the accusa-tion. They affirm that to build houses was an absolute necessity, and that to do it they were compelled to buy their materials of the Zulus. Supplies of food they also had to buy of the natives. They find it very difficult to make any progress in that country with the Christian religion.

A tailor in Wales recently entered a church A tailor in Wales recently entered a church pew, in which was sitting a farmer, who told him to close the door. Declining to do this, the farmer caught hold of his coat collar and tried to put him out. The scuffle which ensued resulted in the farmer being taken before a magistrate who fined him \$5 and costs. He refused to pay a farthing. "Or fourteen He refused to pay a farthing. "Or fourteen day's imprisonment," urged the magistrate. But the farmer declined to pay and was taken into custody.

An Old Catholic priest at Geneva, named Chavard, has resigned after six years of labor in the Church. His reason for the action is that as affairs are now managed he despairs of a Catholic reformation. He complains that he movement is without unity of doctrine ot liturgy, and that it goes out of its way to promote political ends. He has resolved henceforth to hold alouf from all theological controversies. troversies.

It is said that Mrs. Gordon Hall, of Northamp-It is said that Mrs. Gordon Hall, of Northampton, Mass., was as much surprised as the public to hear of the fortune which her husband had left. As soon as she learned of it, she wrote to President Seelye and others—who had offered to secure for her the remainder of her husband's salary by supplying the pulpit for a few months—thanking them for their kindness and declining their assistance.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

WHOSE CHURCH-CHRIST'S OR THE MINISTER'S ! WHOSE CHURCH—CHRIST'S OR THE MINISTER'S to From the tostom congregationalist (Cong.). Some churches gather around a man, and therefore reflect all the moods and caprices of the man, and when the man is separated from them by removal or death, they show little cohesive power. Other churches gather around a principle—a principle which finds its incarnation in Jesus Christ. The one is the Rev. Mr. "Such-an-one's" church; the other is a church of Christ. The latter is sable, Scriptural; man may come and men may go, but it holds well and efficiently together, for the cohesive power of the Saviour's blood and the Saviour's love is eternal. Whose church is the one to which you belong !

COURAGEOUS WORK.

From The Chicago Advance (Presby.)

Henor to Richard Smith! Mr. Smith is the widely-known and popular editor of The Cincianati Gasette. That paper, for the past three months, has been waging a courageous and persistent warfare against the gambling dens, immoral variety shows, and Sunday amusements, and the corrupt police of the city, whose officers have been fattening on the "blood-money" extorted from the keepers of the various haunts of iniquity as the price paid for their being let alone. Recently Mr. Smith was arrested (but soon discharged) at the instance of the chief of police on the charge of having "libeiled" that public functionary.

FROUDE'S THEORY OF FORCE.

From the New-York Catholic Review (Cath.)

Mr. Fronde has one set theory in deating with peoples—the theory of force irrespective of justice and the natural rights of man. For him no weak man has a right against a stronger. It is on this ground that he appeals to the people of the United States against Catholic citizens; forgetting that the very existence of the United States is itself the strongest and most heroic refutation of such a the very existence of the United States is itself the strongest and most heroic refutation of such a tyrangical and monstrons doctrine. This country, through blood and suffering, with the aid of Catholic France and Catholic Spain, wreached its liberty from the country to which Mr. Froude belongs, and from a false study of whose history, traditions and policy Mr. Froude probably learned his own political religion. It is a religion that smisnot either the temper or the heart of this people.

INDIAN AGENTS SELECTED BY CHURCHES. From the New York Methodistilleth, Episc.

The endless tangle of Indian management has a new kink in charges against Comonssioner Hayt, which have at least one good Methodist name behind them, that of General Chuton B. Fisk. The hind them, that of General Clinton B. Fisk. The details of the case we cannot enter into, but this seems to be clear—the appointment of Indian Agents through the churches worked better than any other system. The real difficulty in Indian management is to score a precise responsibility. The Agent is hemmed in by contractors and other persons who can ordinarily make of markim. If he resists their demands, they successfully slander him, inness he can obtain support cutside of the Government. When a denomination selects an Agent with care, it is usually safe for it to support him against the gangs of swindiers who infest the whole Indian business and make it a horrible thing.

BAPTIST ORTHODOXY.

From The New-York Examiner and Chronicle (Bop.)
Baptist churches are not built on human creeds, and it is nonsense to represent the Articles of 1689 as "the oldest orthodoxy of our denomination," as Dr. Reeves does. That orthodoxy goes for its origin more than 1,600 years back of 1689. Its elements are all written out in a book known among men as the New Testament. Those old Baptists of 1689 were very good men, but there was nothing infainable in them, and nothing in their creed which American Baptists might not interpret or not to, or strike from, just as they believed a New Testament orthodoxy demanded. This is just what they did. Hence as a denomination American Baptists never have been anything else than restricted in their views of communion at the Lord's Supper. Our friend Reeves may be the son of a prophet, but he makes a bold venture in predicting the death of restricted communionism as soon effect his own admitted inture to wheel the denomination into the open-communion line. tion into the open-communion line.

PROTESTANTS AND NON-CATHOLICS.

From the Sew York Preeman's Journal (Cath.)

The principal fight in our time octween Carist and Anti-Christ, between the Catholic Church and all opposed to her, is for the possession of the training of the young. They who are making this training, instruction, education, carefully, and altogether, religious, are on the side of the Vicar of Christ, and of the Church, of which he is the Teaching Head. These that teach otherwise—or practice otherwise—aet daring to avow their false outmons—are, is the most perfect definition of the term, Protestants. We'do not call Protestants, those, nutappily, by long generations, outside of the Catholic Church. Those of this class, almost without exception, have been taught no Catochism, have no positive notions about religion—except the indebible tradition that God is and that duties are owing to liim. These we call—not Protestants—what do they pratest against with non-Catholics! Protestants at these cherics or lay people who, calling themselves Catholics, resist or dispute the teachings of the Church Catholic.

CHURCH PRIVILEGES FOR POOR PEOPLE.

CHURCH PRIVILEGES FOR POOR PEOPLE.

From the New-Fork Observer (Presby.)

There never wes a more idle outery than this which is made from year to year about the poor being unprovided with church privileges in great eities. The simple fact is the supply is beyond the demand, and always is. As it is well known that many of the poor make excase that they do not want to go among the rich, they are furnished with churches and all the means of grace where the rich do not attend. All the Christian denominations of this city make large provision of this sort for the poor, and there is not a person in this city wishing to attend church regularly, who cannot find near his residence a house of worship open to him without money or price. The two facts we would set out distinctly are these: First, all the churches are available to the poor, and none are excluded for out distinctly are these: First, all the churches are available to the poor, and none are excluded for want of ability to pay; and secondly, as many of the poor are unwilling to go to church with the rich, abundant provision is made for all in churches where they would attend, if anywhere.